

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

J. CUNNINGHAM, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1840.

NO. 15—VOLUME 55.

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY,
At Nos. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,
BY J. CUNNINGHAM,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN STREET,
A few doors below Brennan's Hotel.

TERMS.

Subscription.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within the year, \$3 50.
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements.—One square of 14 lines, or less, \$1 for the first insertion; 35 cents for each continuation; 3 months, \$4 50; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15. Longer ones in proportion.

SPEECH OF MR. RIVES, OF VIRGINIA.

In the House of Representatives, February 25, 1840.—In favor of the proposition of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, to instruct the Committee of Elections to report forthwith which five of the ten individuals claiming seats from the State of New Jersey received the greatest number of votes at the election of 1838, and in reply to Mr. Smith, of Connecticut.

Nothing, Mr. Speaker, but the importance of the subject under consideration, could induce me, under present circumstances—the House being fatigued, as it must be, by the elaborate remarks of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Smith]—to detain it with any additional remarks; but I feel it duty I owe, not only to myself, but to the people I represent, to let it be known what I have done, and also what I think ought to be done, in relation to the New Jersey case.

In order, said Mr. R., that we may not be led off from the plain subject at issue, I beg leave, in the first place, to state the circumstances under which we met here at the beginning of the session. This is done for the purpose of comparing with each other the principles and actions of the two parties which divide this House.

Long before the meeting of Congress, much was said throughout the United States about the "election" and "returns" of persons to represent the people of New Jersey in the present House of Representatives—it being charged, on the one hand, that there was in conflict with the election; and on the other, that if such was the fact, "it could, and ought to be, corrected by the House, it being the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." It was also said, prior to our arrival here, that an effort would be made by us to exclude the persons who were commissioned by the Governor and to have their seats persons who had no evidence of their election.

Now, although we believed that the Governor had usurped powers that did not belong to him, and had, in defiance of the Constitution of the United States and the laws of his State, returned persons to this House whom the people had refused to elect, what did we, the Administration party, do?

Fearing that we might be wrong, and fearing that we might be charged with sacrificing principle to party purposes, if we permitted the persons who claimed seats by virtue of their election by the people to come in as members of this House, and anxious to occupy ground that ought to keep ourselves above suspicion, we thought it best to adopt the course recommended, at the last session, by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Adams], which recommendation was in these words:

"That every member of the House of Representatives of the United States ought, before taking his seat therein, to produce at the Clerk's table, or to deposit in the Clerk's office, the credentials by virtue of which he claims his seat; and in all cases of contested election, no member ought to be permitted to vote until the House, upon a report from the standing Committee of Elections, or by the vote of the majority of the members present, being a quorum of the House, shall have decided which of the claimants is entitled to the contested seat."

This course we know, too, was sustained by precedent—More and Letcher having been required to stand aside till their case was acted on by the Committee of Elections.

However anxious we might be to elect a Speaker, Clerk and Printer whose politics might be in accordance with our own, believing that this was the safe course, and one calculated to keep us free from the charge that the opposition made against us, we proposed that both parties should stand aside, though we thought the returns ought to have been founded on the election, and that if they were not so, they must be illegal.

For these reasons we took a course that has prevented New Jersey from having her full representation up to this time, believing, as we did, it would be better for her to have no representation than to be misrepresented on this floor.

But what was the course of the opposite party? Those men who received the certificates of the Governor, though no man ever said, here or elsewhere, (so far as I have heard,) that they received a majority of the whole number of votes cast by the people of the State—these men who succeeded in obtaining returns against the Constitution of the United States, against the laws of the State, and the wishes of the people, must have seats at all hazards. This was the course of the Opposition. But was there a man of the Administration party who was for giving seats, under the then state of things, to those who brought with them evidence of their having received a majority of votes? Not one. You recollect, Mr. Speaker, what was the astonishment of the Opposition after the House refused to let the "broad seal" men qualify, that we did not propose the qualification of those who came here on the return of the facts of the case. Not one of us, however, advocated such a measure, either in that case, or the one from Pennsylvania. In the latter case, we had before us double returns, and although the Whig candidate was not returned in the regular way, his political friends were for counting all the ballots that were in the ballot boxes, relying not on the return, but on the votes, whether put in before or during the election; and they succeeded, too, in having him qualified, by the aid of some three or four of our party, who were at the time induced to think the election had been fairly conducted.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is my intention to examine somewhat into the course which has been pursued by the gentleman from Connecticut, and in doing this, I intend to show that he has advocated the conduct of an officer who has acted in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, and in conflict with the laws of New Jersey.

What does the Constitution of the United States say in relation to the election of members of Congress? "That the House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States." And that the "times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof." And, furthermore, that

"each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." Now let us see what New Jersey did under the authority given to regulate the "times, places and manner of holding elections" in that State.

After fixing the times and places, and directing by law the mode of voting, and designating the kind of officers who shall conduct elections, their law is, that:

"After the poll is closed, the judge and inspectors shall, together with the clerk (township clerk) of the election proceed, without delay, to take an account of, and cast up the votes given for each candidate, and shall make separate lists of the same; which list they shall sign, certify, seal up, direct, and transmit to the clerk of the county, who shall attend at the court-house of the county, on the Saturday next after the day of election, for the purpose of receiving the same, which list shall be delivered to him before five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, which said clerk shall then proceed in a public manner to make one general list of all the candidates voted for as aforesaid, together with the number of votes received for each of them, and shall transmit the same, at the expense of the State, to the Governor, or person administering the Government, who shall seal up the same, and transmit a duplicate thereof to be filed in his office, together with the lists from the said townships."

The same law makes it the duty of the Governor, or person administering the Government, and Privy Council, to determine the six persons who have the greatest number of votes from the whole State for Representatives in the Congress of the United States from that State, which persons the Governor, or person administering the Government, shall forthwith commission, under the great seal of the State, to represent the State in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States."

The laws of the State further provide:

"That if the certified lists of votes given for Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States, shall not be received from the clerks of any of the counties of this State, by the Governor, or person administering the Government, within seven days after the day prescribed by law for the casting up of the votes, making a list thereof and certifying the same, by the clerks of the respective counties in this State, it shall be the duty of the Governor forthwith to send express to the county or counties from which such certified lists of votes have not been received, and procure the same at the expense of the State."

Now, Mr. Speaker, let us enquire whether the persons who were commissioned by the Governor, were "chosen by the people" of New Jersey. That being done, it can readily be decided whether the complaint should be against us, or against the Governor of that State, for not having on this floor a representation equal to her constitutional right. We contend that a return, unless it be founded on an election by the people, is not sufficient to entitle persons to occupy seats in this House as the Representatives of the people—that the returning officer of an election is nothing more than the instrument of the law, or the organ through which is conveyed to us the names of the chosen agents—that votes are better evidence of the popular will than returns, when the polls are introduced, due to falsify and invalidate the returns. What serious came with the commissions, and the other with the facts of the case, and said to us, "judge of the elections and returns," it was our duty to do so. And hence it was, that we told them to stand aside until there could be an examination into the matter.

In committee, Mr. Speaker, we have had a most laborious time of it—not to settle the real issue, but to sustain a new issue; not to determine which party received the greatest number of votes, but to devise the plan by which the returning officer could be protected from exposure. The "broad seal" men found they held only the shadow of a claim; that the evidence proved they had been appointed by the Governor—not elected by the people—and although we had, in the first instance, committed, in the estimation of those men, such a "palpable outrage on a sovereign State," they have since taken the ground first occupied, and resorted to a scheme that was not heard of till last November, some thirteen or fourteen months after the election.

Sir, the member from Connecticut [Mr. Smith] complains heavily of the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Johnson], which requires that the committee shall report forthwith which of the five persons received the greatest number of votes from the whole State. Why so much violence? Why resist the instruction with so much feeling, when he knows there is no dispute now about that fact; and the Chairman, in whom he has so much confidence, has told the House that that duty can be performed in two hours! Is it because he is unwilling that the facts of the case shall be published to enable the community to see where the corruption lies? Does he desire that the corrupt Legislature to which the New Jersey resolutions have been sent, shall act in the dark, when, by reporting and printing, they will have light? So far from complaining myself as a member of the committee, I rejoice at it, give the gentleman my thanks, and hope the House will adopt his amendment.

Print the papers, Mr. Speaker, and you will see that, by the agency of two Whig clerks, the vote polled in two townships were suppressed in the State, and the greatest number of votes from the whole State, was given to the "broad seal" men, and you will find the returns made by the township officers were filed in the offices of the Whig clerks, and that they had the humiliating duty to perform of giving certified copies of the vote to the persons injured by the suppression. Print them, and it will be seen that the Governor knew, when he counted the votes, those cast at Millville and South Amboy did not become returned, and yet he would not "send express for them." Print them, and it will appear that, as these Whig clerks would not send them, the township officers sent them, and a portion of his council insisted on their being counted—but all in vain. Yes, Mr. Speaker, adopt the amendment we are considering, and you will soon see, by examining other townships' returns, that if Whig majorities had been given at Millville and South Amboy, they would never have been suppressed. Adopt it, and every one who is not wilfully blind, must come to the conclusion that the Governor commissioned five persons, who he knew that five others had received a majority of the whole number of votes cast in the election.

I have, Mr. Speaker, many reasons for desiring speedy action on this subject, and a few more of them than I will present to the House. Among other things, it has been said by the "broad seal" men, or appointees of this imbecile Governor, that by our act "we disgraced the history of a regular representative Government." This is said by men, too, who never had the audacity to deny the fact that other persons got a majority of all the votes cast in the election, and yet he would not "send express for them." Print them, and it will appear that they could not retain their seats—they had proposed to the adverse party that all of them should resign their respective rights to seats, and have a new election. Now, do you think, Mr. Speaker, that they were of opinion they could retain their seats, except by a wholesale

and revolutionary power? No—never would they have made such a hopeless claim. Let the report come in, sir, I beseech the House, and have the corruption exposed to the world.

I am unwilling, for another reason, that this infamous conduct to which I have alluded shall remain locked up in the committee room till the 2nd Monday in April. When this outrage was first perpetrated on the people of New Jersey, the Governor said it was in his power to repair the injury done by the two clerks of whom I have spoken, but it was the duty of the House of Representatives, and he hoped it would exercise its right of judging of the "election and returns," and do ample justice to the parties. We took on ourselves the discharge of this constitutional duty, as we were bound to do, and pray what does the usurper say now? In the most impudently manner, he says, "whether my decision in granting the certificates was right or wrong, Congress, at all events, is bound to receive the credentials thus furnished, as the mandate of the State," &c. And his arrogance did not stop here; he was not content with saying this to the Legislature of his own State, but advised an appeal to the several States to enter their solemn protest against the usurped powers of Congress.

Sir, the boldness of the man is equalled only by the enormity of the crime he has perpetrated. Not only has he undertaken to abuse us for keeping his Whig friends out of their seats, but has assailed, in a most wanton manner, the Secretary of his State—and for what? Because, when called on by the persons who were elected by the people, for a copy of the papers that were before the Governor and on file in his office, he had the honesty to furnish them. If he had supposed that such a course would have been considered as "treason," he could have denied a suppression of the facts on which he came to his conclusion? Never. He knew he had returned men—not because they had been elected, but because they were Whigs.

Again the Governor and his appointees say, this was "for party purposes" they were kept out of their seats; and that charge, of itself, independently of all other considerations, would cause me to be anxious to have the papers printed, that the community may judge whether it was not the wish of one party to preserve the purity of elections, and of the other to invade the representative principle of our government.

One party believe the people to be capable of self-government, and that it is the duty of this right, against invasion, on the part of the State.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let us enquire whether the persons who were commissioned by the Governor, were "chosen by the people" of New Jersey. That being done, it can readily be decided whether the complaint should be against us, or against the Governor of that State, for not having on this floor a representation equal to her constitutional right. We contend that a return, unless it be founded on an election by the people, is not sufficient to entitle persons to occupy seats in this House as the Representatives of the people—that the returning officer of an election is nothing more than the instrument of the law, or the organ through which is conveyed to us the names of the chosen agents—that votes are better evidence of the popular will than returns, when the polls are introduced, due to falsify and invalidate the returns. What serious came with the commissions, and the other with the facts of the case, and said to us, "judge of the elections and returns," it was our duty to do so. And hence it was, that we told them to stand aside until there could be an examination into the matter.

In committee, Mr. Speaker, we have had a most laborious time of it—not to settle the real issue, but to sustain a new issue; not to determine which party received the greatest number of votes, but to devise the plan by which the returning officer could be protected from exposure. The "broad seal" men found they held only the shadow of a claim; that the evidence proved they had been appointed by the Governor—not elected by the people—and although we had, in the first instance, committed, in the estimation of those men, such a "palpable outrage on a sovereign State," they have since taken the ground first occupied, and resorted to a scheme that was not heard of till last November, some thirteen or fourteen months after the election.

Sir, the member from Connecticut [Mr. Smith] complains heavily of the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Johnson], which requires that the committee shall report forthwith which of the five persons received the greatest number of votes from the whole State. Why so much violence? Why resist the instruction with so much feeling, when he knows there is no dispute now about that fact; and the Chairman, in whom he has so much confidence, has told the House that that duty can be performed in two hours! Is it because he is unwilling that the facts of the case shall be published to enable the community to see where the corruption lies? Does he desire that the corrupt Legislature to which the New Jersey resolutions have been sent, shall act in the dark, when, by reporting and printing, they will have light? So far from complaining myself as a member of the committee, I rejoice at it, give the gentleman my thanks, and hope the House will adopt his amendment.

Print the papers, Mr. Speaker, and you will see that, by the agency of two Whig clerks, the vote polled in two townships were suppressed in the State, and the greatest number of votes from the whole State, was given to the "broad seal" men, and you will find the returns made by the township officers were filed in the offices of the Whig clerks, and that they had the humiliating duty to perform of giving certified copies of the vote to the persons injured by the suppression. Print them, and it will be seen that the Governor knew, when he counted the votes, those cast at Millville and South Amboy did not become returned, and yet he would not "send express for them." Print them, and it will appear that, as these Whig clerks would not send them, the township officers sent them, and a portion of his council insisted on their being counted—but all in vain. Yes, Mr. Speaker, adopt the amendment we are considering, and you will soon see, by examining other townships' returns, that if Whig majorities had been given at Millville and South Amboy, they would never have been suppressed. Adopt it, and every one who is not wilfully blind, must come to the conclusion that the Governor commissioned five persons, who he knew that five others had received a majority of the whole number of votes cast in the election.

I have, Mr. Speaker, many reasons for desiring speedy action on this subject, and a few more of them than I will present to the House. Among other things, it has been said by the "broad seal" men, or appointees of this imbecile Governor, that by our act "we disgraced the history of a regular representative Government." This is said by men, too, who never had the audacity to deny the fact that other persons got a majority of all the votes cast in the election, and yet he would not "send express for them." Print them, and it will appear that they could not retain their seats—they had proposed to the adverse party that all of them should resign their respective rights to seats, and have a new election. Now, do you think, Mr. Speaker, that they were of opinion they could retain their seats, except by a wholesale

and revolutionary power? No—never would they have made such a hopeless claim. Let the report come in, sir, I beseech the House, and have the corruption exposed to the world.

I am unwilling, for another reason, that this infamous conduct to which I have alluded shall remain locked up in the committee room till the 2nd Monday in April. When this outrage was first perpetrated on the people of New Jersey, the Governor said it was in his power to repair the injury done by the two clerks of whom I have spoken, but it was the duty of the House of Representatives, and he hoped it would exercise its right of judging of the "election and returns," and do ample justice to the parties. We took on ourselves the discharge of this constitutional duty, as we were bound to do, and pray what does the usurper say now? In the most impudently manner, he says, "whether my decision in granting the certificates was right or wrong, Congress, at all events, is bound to receive the credentials thus furnished, as the mandate of the State," &c. And his arrogance did not stop here; he was not content with saying this to the Legislature of his own State, but advised an appeal to the several States to enter their solemn protest against the usurped powers of Congress.

Sir, the boldness of the man is equalled only by the enormity of the crime he has perpetrated. Not only has he undertaken to abuse us for keeping his Whig friends out of their seats, but has assailed, in a most wanton manner, the Secretary of his State—and for what? Because, when called on by the persons who were elected by the people, for a copy of the papers that were before the Governor and on file in his office, he had the honesty to furnish them. If he had supposed that such a course would have been considered as "treason," he could have denied a suppression of the facts on which he came to his conclusion? Never. He knew he had returned men—not because they had been elected, but because they were Whigs.

Again the Governor and his appointees say, this was "for party purposes" they were kept out of their seats; and that charge, of itself, independently of all other considerations, would cause me to be anxious to have the papers printed, that the community may judge whether it was not the wish of one party to preserve the purity of elections, and of the other to invade the representative principle of our government.

One party believe the people to be capable of self-government, and that it is the duty of this right, against invasion, on the part of the State. Now, Mr. Speaker, let us enquire whether the persons who were commissioned by the Governor, were "chosen by the people" of New Jersey. That being done, it can readily be decided whether the complaint should be against us, or against the Governor of that State, for not having on this floor a representation equal to her constitutional right. We contend that a return, unless it be founded on an election by the people, is not sufficient to entitle persons to occupy seats in this House as the Representatives of the people—that the returning officer of an election is nothing more than the instrument of the law, or the organ through which is conveyed to us the names of the chosen agents—that votes are better evidence of the popular will than returns, when the polls are introduced, due to falsify and invalidate the returns. What serious came with the commissions, and the other with the facts of the case, and said to us, "judge of the elections and returns," it was our duty to do so. And hence it was, that we told them to stand aside until there could be an examination into the matter.

In committee, Mr. Speaker, we have had a most laborious time of it—not to settle the real issue, but to sustain a new issue; not to determine which party received the greatest number of votes, but to devise the plan by which the returning officer could be protected from exposure. The "broad seal" men found they held only the shadow of a claim; that the evidence proved they had been appointed by the Governor—not elected by the people—and although we had, in the first instance, committed, in the estimation of those men, such a "palpable outrage on a sovereign State," they have since taken the ground first occupied, and resorted to a scheme that was not heard of till last November, some thirteen or fourteen months after the election.

Sir, the member from Connecticut [Mr. Smith] complains heavily of the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Johnson], which requires that the committee shall report forthwith which of the five persons received the greatest number of votes from the whole State. Why so much violence? Why resist the instruction with so much feeling, when he knows there is no dispute now about that fact; and the Chairman, in whom he has so much confidence, has told the House that that duty can be performed in two hours! Is it because he is unwilling that the facts of the case shall be published to enable the community to see where the corruption lies? Does he desire that the corrupt Legislature to which the New Jersey resolutions have been sent, shall act in the dark, when, by reporting and printing, they will have light? So far from complaining myself as a member of the committee, I rejoice at it, give the gentleman my thanks, and hope the House will adopt his amendment.

Print the papers, Mr. Speaker, and you will see that, by the agency of two Whig clerks, the vote polled in two townships were suppressed in the State, and the greatest number of votes from the whole State, was given to the "broad seal" men, and you will find the returns made by the township officers were filed in the offices of the Whig clerks, and that they had the humiliating duty to perform of giving certified copies of the vote to the persons injured by the suppression. Print them, and it will be seen that the Governor knew, when he counted the votes, those cast at Millville and South Amboy did not become returned, and yet he would not "send express for them." Print them, and it will appear that, as these Whig clerks would not send them, the township officers sent them, and a portion of his council insisted on their being counted—but all in vain. Yes, Mr. Speaker, adopt the amendment we are considering, and you will soon see, by examining other townships' returns, that if Whig majorities had been given at Millville and South Amboy, they would never have been suppressed. Adopt it, and every one who is not wilfully blind, must come to the conclusion that the Governor commissioned five persons, who he knew that five others had received a majority of the whole number of votes cast in the election.

I have, Mr. Speaker, many reasons for desiring speedy action on this subject, and a few more of them than I will present to the House. Among other things, it has been said by the "broad seal" men, or appointees of this imbecile Governor, that by our act "we disgraced the history of a regular representative Government." This is said by men, too, who never had the audacity to deny the fact that other persons got a majority of all the votes cast in the election, and yet he would not "send express for them." Print them, and it will appear that they could not retain their seats—they had proposed to the adverse party that all of them should resign their respective rights to seats, and have a new election. Now, do you think, Mr. Speaker, that they were of opinion they could retain their seats, except by a wholesale

and revolutionary power? No—never would they have made such a hopeless claim. Let the report come in, sir, I beseech the House, and have the corruption exposed to the world.

I am unwilling, for another reason, that this infamous conduct to which I have alluded shall remain locked up in the committee room till the 2nd Monday in April. When this outrage was first perpetrated on the people of New Jersey, the Governor said it was in his power to repair the injury done by the two clerks of whom I have spoken, but it was the duty of the House of Representatives, and he hoped it would exercise its right of judging of the "election and returns," and do ample justice to the parties. We took on ourselves the discharge of this constitutional duty, as we were bound to do, and pray what does the usurper say now? In the most impudently manner, he says, "whether my decision in granting the certificates was right or wrong, Congress, at all events, is bound to receive the credentials thus furnished, as the mandate of the State," &c. And his arrogance did not stop here; he was not content with saying this to the Legislature of his own State, but advised an appeal to the several States to enter their solemn protest against the usurped powers of Congress.

Sir, the boldness of the man is equalled only by the enormity of the crime he has perpetrated. Not only has he undertaken to abuse us for keeping his Whig friends out of their seats, but has assailed, in a most wanton manner, the Secretary of his State—and for what? Because, when called on by the persons who were elected by the people, for a copy of the papers that were before the Governor and on file in his office, he had the honesty to furnish them. If he had supposed that such a course would have been considered as "treason," he could have denied a suppression of the facts on which he came to his conclusion? Never. He knew he had returned men—not because they had been elected, but because they were Whigs.

Again the Governor and his appointees say, this was "for party purposes" they were kept out of their seats; and that charge, of itself, independently of all other considerations, would cause me to be anxious to have the papers printed, that the community may judge whether it was not the wish of one party to preserve the purity of elections, and of the other to invade the representative principle of our government.

One party believe the people to be capable of self-government, and that it is the duty of this right, against invasion, on the part of the State. Now, Mr. Speaker, let us enquire whether the persons who were commissioned by the Governor, were "chosen by the people" of New Jersey. That being done, it can readily be decided whether the complaint should be against us, or against the Governor of that State, for not having on this floor a representation equal to her constitutional right. We contend that a return, unless it be founded on an election by the people, is not sufficient to entitle persons to occupy seats in this House as the Representatives of the people—that the returning officer of an election is nothing more than the instrument of the law, or the organ through which is conveyed to us the names of the chosen agents—that votes are better evidence of the popular will than returns, when the polls are introduced, due to falsify and invalidate the returns. What serious came with the commissions, and the other with the facts of the case, and said to us, "judge of the elections and returns," it was our duty to do so. And hence it was, that we told them to stand aside until there could be an examination into the matter.

In committee, Mr. Speaker, we have had a most laborious time of it—not to settle the real issue, but to sustain a new issue; not to determine which party received the greatest number of votes, but to devise the plan by which the returning officer could be protected from exposure. The "broad seal" men found they held only the shadow of a claim; that the evidence proved they had been appointed by the Governor—not elected by the people—and although we had, in the first instance, committed, in the estimation of those men, such a "palpable outrage on a sovereign State," they have since taken the ground first occupied, and resorted to a scheme that was not heard of till last November, some thirteen or fourteen months after the election.

Sir, the member from Connecticut [Mr. Smith] complains heavily of the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Johnson], which requires that the committee shall report forthwith which of the five persons received the greatest number of votes from the whole State. Why so much violence? Why resist the instruction with so much feeling, when he knows there is no dispute now about that fact; and the Chairman, in whom he has so much confidence, has told the House that that duty can be performed in two hours! Is it because he is unwilling that the facts of the case shall be published to enable the community to see where the corruption lies? Does he desire that the corrupt Legislature to which the New Jersey resolutions have been sent, shall act in the dark, when, by reporting and printing, they will have light? So far from complaining myself as a member of the committee, I rejoice at it, give the gentleman my thanks, and hope the House will adopt his amendment.

Print the papers, Mr. Speaker, and you will see that, by the agency of two Whig clerks, the vote polled in two townships were suppressed in the State, and the greatest number of votes from the whole State, was given to the "broad seal" men, and you will find the returns made by the township officers were filed in the offices of the Whig clerks, and that they had the humiliating duty to perform of giving certified copies of the vote to the persons injured by the suppression. Print them, and it will be seen that the Governor knew, when he counted the votes, those cast at Millville and South Amboy did not become returned, and yet he would not "send express for them." Print them, and it will appear that, as these Whig clerks would not send them, the township officers sent them, and a portion of his council insisted on their being counted—but all in vain. Yes, Mr. Speaker, adopt the amendment we are considering, and you will soon see, by examining other townships' returns, that if Whig majorities had been given at Millville and South Amboy, they would never have been suppressed. Adopt it, and every one who is not wilfully blind, must come to the conclusion that the Governor commissioned five persons, who he knew that five others had received a majority of the whole number of votes cast in the election.

I have, Mr. Speaker, many reasons for desiring speedy action on this subject, and a few more of them than I will present to the House. Among other things, it has been said by the "broad seal" men, or appointees of this imbecile Governor, that by our act "we disgraced the history of a regular representative Government." This is said by men, too, who never had the audacity to deny the fact that other persons got a majority of all the votes cast in the election, and yet he would not "send express for them." Print them, and it will appear that they could not retain their seats—they had proposed to the adverse party that all of them should resign their respective rights to seats, and have a new election. Now, do you think, Mr. Speaker, that they were of opinion they could retain their seats, except by a wholesale

refuge in hereditary succession, and the divine right of kings, from the abuses of the perverted principles of liberty.

But in this as in every previous conspiracy against the people, they will fail; and every new failure will only increase their despair, and drive them to the adoption of new schemes for undermining the interests of freedom. By the course they are pursuing, they will not succeed in alienating the people from their attachment to liberty, but from Federalism, its principles, and its practice. They will become only more odious in the eyes of the Democracy, and be obliged to assume new names, new masks, and new disguises. They may cast the skin, but the people will still detect the old enemy of man; and not more surely does "the seed of the woman bruise the head of the serpent," than will the sovereign people trample into dust the party which every day inflicts new insults upon their reason and feelings, new injuries on their rights and their happiness. They are sealing their own inevitable destiny, and that destiny is, to be ever in a minority. Every new effort seems only to display their desperation and increasing weakness. Every new disguise renders more bare and obvious their rank and execrable hypocrisy; every new attempt at deception only increases the contempt of the honest, free spoken, free acting people of the United States; every unavailing fraud contributes to weaken the little hold they retain on their confidence and affection; and every meditated injury provokes a more stern, inflexible, unconquerable sentence. So let it be; so shall it be, now, henceforth and forever, where the body of the people are free, and their minds enlightened. Ignorance alone is the parent of despotism, and an educated people can never be enslaved.

From the Globe.

FEDERAL FORGERY.

The Nashville Whig, the peculiar organ of the lately dismissed Tennessee Senator, Ephraim H. Foster, says that "the Mr. Van Buren, in 1812) headed a popular anti-war meeting in the town of Hudson, Columbia county, New York, (his native county,) on which occasion he moved this emphatic resolution:

"Resolved, That the war is IMPOLITIC AND DISASTROUS, and to employ the militia in an offensive war is unconstitutional."

The Hudson resolution, as here imputed to the President, is an abominable forgery. Such a resolution was passed by his Federal enemies in the city of Hudson, and acted on by them. And we have no doubt that the part which Mr. Van Buren took at the time in punishing this "moral treason," left that embittered feeling among the old Federalists of Hudson, which showed itself last summer, when he visited that city for the first time since his elevation to the Presidency. It will be remembered, that the city authorities of Hudson refused, on his arrival, the ordinary civilities paid him every where else, as the Chief Magistrate of the nation; and the whole Federal party (not excepting the miscreants in Tennessee, who now impute to him the resolutions of their Hudson friends as a crime) rejoiced at the insult offered to him by the Hudson Federalists.

This insult will be considered by the country the highest honor they could have paid him, when the origin of the hatred from which it springs is understood. After the Federalists had resolved that "the war was impolitic and disastrous," and that it was "UNCONSTITUTIONAL TO EMPLOY THE MILITIA IN AN OFFENSIVE WAR," they refused to turn out and perform militia duty.

The recruits were court-martialed and fined. They appealed to the civil courts, in the hope, no doubt, to find protection under the ermine of the judiciary. There they met Mr. Van Buren, the head of the Republican party in New York, who carried on the prosecutions against them, to punish them for their crimes against the country. All this is of record in New York.

To appreciate Mr. Van Buren's services at the time in question, it should be remembered that the Federal party had command of the most powerful branch of the State Government—the House of Representatives. Their effort was to get control of the whole, and put New York alongside of "the moral traitors" of Massachusetts, to co-operate with the enemy upon the entire frontier of Canada, relieving Great Britain from the necessity of defence in that quarter, and enabling her to transfer her well provided troops embodied there, to carry on the war in the Northwest and in the South. The boldness, activity, and eloquence of Mr. Van Buren, mainly contributed to the defeat of the attempt of the Federalists to possess themselves of the State Government. They were overthrown in the elections. The House of Representatives was redeemed from their power, and then it was that Mr. Van Buren proposed the law called the conscription bill, which brought the whole militia force of the Empire State to bear upon the war on the Canada borders. The evidence of all this will be seen in the pamphlet we have published lately, containing proof of Mr. Van Buren's conduct during the late war. This triumph over the British allies in New York was worth more to the cause of the country and the safety of the Union, than all Harrison's battles would have been, if they had proved as fatal to the enemy, as they were to our own gallant youth, who poured out their blood in vain under Indian tomahawks at Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs, and River Raisin.

Such, without doubt, is the secret policy of the Federalists, both at the polls and in the halls of legislation. They are endeavoring to undermine the right of suffrage by registry laws, and to bring the Representative system, which is its legitimate offspring, into contempt, by perverting it to factious purposes; by throwing every obstacle in the way of public business; by wasting that time and that money which belongs to the people, in mooted points of order; in questioning and debating the decisions of the Speaker; in idle declamations against the Administration, impeding the necessary operations of the Government, and resorting to every species of trickery to procrastinate and evade questions which they dare not vote against when fairly brought to a decision. By such a course they hope to prove to the people that the system on which they rely for the preservation of their rights, is visionary in its principles, and impracticable in its operation. If they succeed in this, they will then have gained their object, and the people will take

Right for once—A Whig being asked a few days since why they called Harrison the "hard cider" candidate, replied, "because he is being hard pressed."

THE GAZETTE

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 2.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
FOR GOVERNOR,
RICHARD FRENCH.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—The Gazette will be furnished to all who have paid Mr. Bradford in advance, until the expiration of the period for which they have paid, after which they will make payment to us. We have made a temporary arrangement with Mr. Bradford to deliver the paper to those subscribers who have heretofore obtained them at his office. Due notice will be given of any change.

CONGRESS.—There is nothing of interest from Washington, except the passage of the Treasury Note Bill, and the introduction of a Bankrupt Bill into the Senate, by Mr. Webster. We shall, hereafter, endeavor to present weekly abstracts of Congressional proceedings.

A SPECK OF WAR.—The late correspondence between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth looks a little warlike, but we do not yet despair of an amicable adjustment of all our difficulties with the British government.

GREAT REACTION.—Col. Leslie Combs made a speech in Paris on Monday last, the only effect of which was to convince a Harrisonite that he ought to vote for Mr. Van Buren.

NON-COMMITTALISM.

Our readers cannot have forgotten that this was one of the most prominent objections brought by the Whigs against Mr. Van Buren, when he first became a candidate for the Presidency. He was accused of being a dark, mysterious, cunning man—one who possessed in a pre-eminent degree the art of wrapping up his meaning in ambiguous phrases, more dilute of interpretation than the responses of the Delphic oracle. A "little magician," who deluded the people by slight-of-hand tricks, and, by dextrous shuffling, turning and twisting, deceived like friends and foes.

This was the character given to him by his enemies—how has it been sustained by facts? No aspirant to the high office he fills has ever been more frank in his avowals. In no instance has he shrunk from the questioning of his foes—in no instance has he failed to reply to his friends. Questions embracing the whole scope of national politics have been put to him on various occasions, upon all of which his answers have been so full and explicit, that not a peg has been left to hang a doubt upon. The whole nation understands perfectly his position in regard to the Tariff, the Bank, the Independent Treasury, and the Abolition questions.

But the case is widely different in regard to General Harrison—doubt and mystery hang over his opinions upon most of the important points of public policy. His replies to the various interrogatories addressed to him have been ambiguous in the highest degree, and upon no one point have they been ascertained with any degree of clearness, except upon the subject of abolition—he is unequivocally in favor of devoting the surplus revenue of the general government to the purchase and emancipation of all the slaves in the Union. He is understood, by the abolitionists, to be one of themselves, and his nomination has been hailed by them with the loudest exultation, and the most biting taunts at the failure of Mr. Clay in the Harrisburg Convention.

There is proof that the guarded silence of the General and his supporters is a matter of policy—they entertain opinions which they dare not avow, and contemplate projects which will not bear the ordeal of public discussion. The proposition to address the people of the United States, made in the Harrisburg Convention, was voted down without a moment's hesitation. The State Conventions of the General's friends in Ohio and Indiana made a great parade—they had mock representations of "log cabins," canoes, &c. &c., bands of music, banners of every shape and color, barrels of "hard cider," and bits of gingerbread, but no public principles—they dispersed, and "made no sign."

An attempt was made in the Legislature of this State last winter to ascertain the General's opinions upon the subject of Abolition, but although the questions which the democratic members wished to propound to him were extracted from one of Mr. Clay's speeches, the proposition was voted down by the Whigs. At the same time, however, the leading whig members explicitly pledged themselves that General Harrison would answer fully any questions upon the subject, provided they were asked in a decorous manner, and by respectable persons.

But there was one link still wanting—the friends who nominated him at Harrisburg, the friends who met in Convention in Ohio and Indiana, had all refused to

make any avowal of the opinions either of themselves or their candidate, and his friends in the Legislature of this State had decided that no questions should be put to him—it only remained, to cap the climax, that the General himself should refuse to answer all interrogatories. This has been done, and the Reporter shall describe the manner in which this extraordinary feat was accomplished. We extract the following from last Saturday's Observer and Reporter:

"The last Globe has a most foul and vulgar assault upon Gen. Harrison, simply because the friends of the General, at Cincinnati, have come to the resolution, that they do not deem it imperative upon Gen. Harrison to be responding to every man or set of men, who may think proper to send him an interrogatory. They very justly assume the ground, that if the opinions of Gen. Harrison, upon all the leading and exciting topics of party agitation, be not now distinctly known, it is because he who knows them not, seeks not to know them."

"It will be borne in mind that at the last Presidential election, when Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Harrison were, each, for the first time, before the American people for the Presidency, they responded fully to the Hon. S. Williams, of this State, who had requested each of them to do so, touching all the great questions of National concernment, which were then in the progress of agitation."

"The friends of Gen. Harrison now say that he has changed no political opinion then held and promulgated, and they are aware of no new question, which has since sprung up, requiring at his hands an exposition of his views. If, after living upwards of three score years, Gen. Harrison has not gained so far the confidence of the American people, as to dispense with a formal reply to every village club, which may suppose that the destinies of the Union hang upon its deliberations, then ought he never to have been put in nomination by the Harrisburg Convention. The friends of Gen. Harrison are content with their knowledge of his political views, and we shrewdly suspect that his enemies would not vote for him, even if he answered according to their own views."

"We think the friends of Gen. Harrison have acted wisely. He is now before the American people, and they understand the grounds of difference between him and Mr. Van Buren."

Reader, what were the impressions left upon your mind after the perusal of the above extract? Did you not come to the conclusion that some little "village club," composed of the "enemies" of General Harrison, had been asking him impertinent questions, supposing "that the destinies of the Union hung upon its deliberations," and that the General had very properly refused to permit himself to be annoyed in that manner? We know you did—you could come to no other conclusion. But we will soon show that you do not yet understand the *mysteries* of whiggery. Nothing could be farther from the real state of the facts, than the account which we have extracted from the Reporter.

1st. The Globe has not made "a most foul and vulgar attack upon Gen. Harrison, simply because the friends of the General, at Cincinnati, have come to the resolution that they do not deem it imperative upon Gen. Harrison to be responding to every man or set of men, who may think proper to send him an interrogatory." The remarks of the Globe are calm and temperate, and cannot be considered either "foul" or "vulgar," although they contain some common and familiar phrases.

2d. It is not true that General Harrison, in his reply to Sherrod Williams, "responded fully" "touching all the great questions of National concernment." The General blinked the question on abolition, and returned most lame and unsatisfactory replies to nearly all the other queries.

3d. It is not true that the questions alluded to by the Reporter's article, quoted above, were addressed to the General by a "village club." Oswego is a larger town than Lexington.

4th. It is not true that "the friends of General Harrison are content with their knowledge of his political views."

We will prove the second and fourth of these positions from the subjoined correspondence:

From the Oswego Palladium.

GEN. HARRISON.

We call public attention to the following most extraordinary reply, made by Gen. Harrison, to a letter addressed to him by the Association of this village. We are obliged to a member of the Association for a copy of the letter addressed by it to Gen. Harrison, and a copy of the letter of the committee in reply thereto. We assure the public the correspondence is genuine.

Oswego, Jan. 31, 1840.

To the Hon. William H. Harrison:
Dear Sir:—In accordance with a resolution of the Union Association of Oswego, I am instructed to present to you in relation to subjects that have a portion of this section of the country feel a deep interest in. The first is—

Are you in favor of receiving and referring petitions for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

Second. Are you in favor of a United States Bank, or some institution similar to that, for the safe keeping and disbursing of the public moneys, and for giving a uniform currency throughout the United States?

And lastly—Would you favor the passage of a general bankrupt law by Congress, so that its operations might be equal in all the States of the Union?

I have only to say, sir, that the above inquiries are made in accordance with the unanimous wishes of this Association, the members of which I am instructed to say, entered into the highest regard for your past services, and hope should you be elected to the high office for which you are nominated, that nothing may occur to lessen you in the estimation of a great and free people I am, sir,

Respectfully your obedient servant,

MILES HOTCHKISS,

Corr. Secy.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 29, 1840.

Oswego Union Association:
Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 31st ult. addressed to General Harrison, has been placed in our possession with a view to early attention. This is unavoidable in consequence of the very numerous letters daily received by the General, and his reply in person is rendered absolutely impracticable. As from his confidential committee, who will look upon this response, and if the policy observed by the committee should not meet with your approbation, you will

attribute the error rather to ourselves and his immediate advisers, than to General Harrison. That policy is, that the General make no further declaration of his principles, for the public eye, whilst occupying his present position. Such course has been adopted, not for purposes of concealment, nor to avoid all proper responsibility; but under the impression that the General's views, in regard to all important and exciting questions of the day, have heretofore been given to the public, fully and explicitly; and that those views, whether connected with constitutional or other questions of very general interest, have undergone no change. The committee are strengthened in regard to the propriety of this policy, that no new issue be made to the public, from the consideration that the National Convention deemed it impolitic at the then crisis to publish any general declaration of the views of the great Opposition party, and certainly the policy at the present remains unaltered. In the mean time, we cannot help expressing the hope that our friends every where will receive the nomination of General Harrison with something akin to generous confidence. When we reflect upon the distinguished intelligence of the nominating convention—how ably all interests were represented in that body, we certainly have a high guarantee, that should General Harrison be the successful candidate for the Presidency, that office will be happily and constitutionally administered, and under the guidance of the same principles which directed our Washington, Jefferson and Madison. Believing you will concur with us in the propriety of the policy adopted, we have pleasure in subscribing ourselves

Your friends,

DAVID GWYNNE,

J. C. WRIGHT,

O. M. SPENCER.

H. E. SPENCER, Cor. Secy.

The "receiving and referring petitions for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia," implies the power of Congress to legislate upon the subject. Has General Harrison ever expressed the opinion that Congress possesses this power? If he has, his friends appear ignorant of the fact.

"The friends of General Harrison are" not "content with their knowledge of his political views." The letter from Oswego was addressed to him by political friends—men who entertained the highest regard for his past services, and hoped, should he be elected to the high office for which he is nominated, that nothing might occur to lessen him in the estimation of a great and free people. Is this the language of political enemies? Does it not show that the querists were the warm friends of the General—men who entertained the most favorable sentiments towards him—who desired his election, but who wished for some further information in regard to his opinions upon three great subjects. Most likely these men were abolitionists, and they feared that the General was not quite orthodox upon the subject of "receiving and referring petitions for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia." They were friendly to the establishment of "a United States Bank," and were not certain of the General's co-operation in case he was elected. Or they may have been men who had dipped too largely into the late wild speculations, and to them the "passage of a general bankrupt law" might have been a matter of the last importance. Here, also, they were uncertain as to the General's views, and respectfully asked to be further and more fully informed. Or it is possible that the General's political enemies were charging that he was opposed to "receiving and referring" abolition petitions—to the establishment of "a United States Bank," or to "the passage of a general bankrupt law," and his Oswego friends wished to procure materials for his defence.

But whether all or any of these suppositions be true, they were destined to receive a most mortifying repulse. They were turned over to the General's "confidential committee," by whom they are informed that "the policy is, that the General make no further declaration of his principles, FOR THE PUBLIC EYE, whilst occupying his present position." This is quite intelligible. Private pledges, it appears, the General's "confidential committee" have no objection to, but they have a great dread of the "public eye," and intend to withhold from its inspection every thing relating to the General's present opinions, which has not already been placed beyond the possibility of concealment.

It is not true, as asserted by the "confidential committee," "that the General's views, in regard to all the important and exciting questions of the day, have heretofore been given to the public, fully and explicitly." Not to go beyond the letter of the Oswego Committee, we find there a question which yet remains to be answered.—When and where are General Harrison's opinions, upon the policy of "a general bankrupt law," to be found? This is almost a new question, now brought forward for the first time, and upon which it is desirable that the sentiments of aspirants to the Presidency should be distinctly known. It presents a probable remedy for the diseased state of the currency, and a sure preventive, if properly modified, against future bank suspensions. Why should the General refuse to respond to it? But it is useless to ask these questions, the "confidential committee" has decided that "Hero of Tippecanoe" shall not answer any more questions, and the people must submit with patience to their dictation.

How humiliating is the position in which this correspondence presents General Harrison to the "public eye." Known to be garrulous to an extreme degree, he is placed in the charge of keepers, whose duty it is to watch all his words and regulate all his

motions. Fearful that something might escape him calculated to mar their hopes, his keepers have imposed total silence upon him, and have not blushed to inform the nation of the fact. But if the "confidential committee" have not blushed at the performance of the act, the editor of the Reporter has—he has shrunk from the task of recording the humiliating fact—evaded the publication of the Oswego correspondence, and endeavored to escape under a mass of vague generalities.

3d. what will the people say to this unprecedented movement in our political history? Will they rest content with the flimsy reasons assigned by the "confidential committee" for their conduct? Are they willing to take the opinions of an aspirant to the Presidential chair upon trust? Do they recognise any power in this free country superior to public opinion, and will they sanction this barefaced attempt of the whig Presidential candidate to escape from the scrutiny of the "public eye"? Will they permit a Presidential candidate to appeal to public opinion for support, and yet refuse to the public all opportunity for forming a just judgment of his principles?

We think not. We believe that they will indignantly spurn from their confidence all such political jugglers, and give their support to the man and the party whose opinions are known and open upon all questions, and who rely upon public intelligence and virtue alone for their success.

COL. J. SPEED SMITH'S LETTER.

As many of our readers may wish to see this letter, over which the partisans of Gen. Harrison are attempting to raise a hurrah for their favorite, we promptly lay it before them. We have seen nothing which more clearly evinces the belief of the whigs in the shallowness of Gen. Harrison's claims to military greatness, than the joy they appear to feel because one witness for his generalship has been obtained.

There are several things about this letter which strikes us as exceedingly curious—and first, the broad and sweeping terms of the interrogatory. "It has been openly avowed," says Mr. Corwin, "that Gen. Harrison was, at no time, in the battle of the Thames, nor within two miles of the battle ground—that the entire plan of operations was projected by Col. R. M. Johnson—that he led the troops on to conquest, and that Gen. Harrison had no part or lot in the matter." Now we ask, who made this charge? We defy the whole whig party to point to a democratic paper containing such a sentence. It cannot be done—it is a vile slander to assert that any such charge has been preferred by them against Gen. Harrison. It was concocted by Mr. Corwin, for the purpose of drawing a reply from Col. Smith favorable to Gen. Harrison, and we are surprised that the Colonel did not see through the shallow artifice, and treat it with the contempt it merited.

That Col. Johnson suggested the propriety of the charge upon the British regulars, and that Gen. Harrison adopted and acted upon the suggestion, but afterwards claimed the idea as his own, we believe to be susceptible of the clearest proof; that the Colonel also planned and led the charge against Tecumseh and his Indians, few will be hardy enough to dispute; and that all the fighting of any moment was done by the Colonel's mounted regiment, is a matter of history, open and notorious as the noon-day sun. To this extent, and no further, the friends of Col. Johnson have landed him for his conduct in the battle of the Thames.

What is the extent of Col. Smith's testimony in favor of Harrison? Why, that the General "stood fire" at the passage of a bridge, although persuaded to leave the field. We have heard an eye-witness of that affair state, in the most express terms, that the General, on that occasion, was not within three hundred yards of the enemy's fire and was not in any danger. And we have also understood, that the fighting was almost over at "the crotchet," before the infantry came into action, and but few of them reached that point until the battle was entirely ended, or got an opportunity to give even a single fire.

The share of Gen. Harrison in this battle, even according to Col. Smith's account, amounts but to this—he gave the general orders for the formation of the army, previous to the action, despatched an Aid to report the result of Col. Johnson's charge, and restored order at "the crotchet," when some confusion prevailed from the mingling of the Infantry with Col. Johnson's men, the latter having been driven back by the Indians. But Col. Smith does not deny that Col. Johnson suggested the charge of the mounted men upon the British regulars, that he planned the attack upon the Indians, and that nearly all the fighting was done by the Colonel and his regiment. It was by these movements and this fighting that the battle was gained, and the General is well come to all the rest of the glory of the action, after the preparation due to Shelby and his men has been subtracted.

We observe that Col. Smith appears to attach great importance to the fact, that the General was, at one period of the action,

within the range of musquetry. No one, that we know of, has charged General Harrison with cowardice. His faults, as a military officer, were of another character—weakness of purpose, indecision, a disposition to fritter away his strength, by dividing his forces, making his detachments too small to effect any object, and a want of vigor and foresight. All these facts are justly imputable to him, and to them may be ascribed the ill-success of all his campaigns except the last, and the little which he accomplished, in proportion to the means which were at his command.

We wish, in conclusion, to put a few questions to Col. Smith. All General Harrison's Aids at the battle of the Thames are still living, and all, we believe, except the Colonel, are whigs—why, then, was he selected, in a special manner, as the correspondent of Mr. Corwin? Did his apparent position point him out as the fittest to answer their purpose? Has the Colonel any reason to think that the whig party expect his aid in the approaching Presidential election, and has he given them any cause to imagine that such expectation will not be in vain?

We are led to put these questions from the following reasons:—The readiness the Colonel has shown to believe that our party had made false and preposterous charges against General Harrison; the alacrity he has evinced in travelling out of his way, for the purpose of eulogizing the General.

Remond, March 6, 1840.
SIR:—Your letter, which was received yesterday, in which you state, that it "has been openly avowed that Gen. Harrison was at no time in the battle of the Thames, nor within two miles of the battle ground—that the entire plan of operations was projected by Col. R. M. Johnson—that he led the troops on to conquest, and that Gen. Harrison had no part or lot in the matter." My humiliation is deep, that a necessity should exist, produced by party rancor, to prove facts attested by history, and more than a quarter of a century, and which have never before been questioned. That ignorance and credulity should abound to such an extent, to render such baseless assertions available, bespeaks a lamentable state of public intelligence, and portends no good to the republic.

That Col. Johnson led the van, and brought on the battle, is true—that he behaved with the utmost gallantry, is also true; but your letter contains the first suggestion which has ever reached me, that "the entire plan of operations was projected by him." The magnanimity of Col. Johnson will repudiate, with proud indignation, such an effort to cluster additional laurels upon his brow, thus unjustly torn from the brow of his General. Col. Johnson received orders, as to the form and manner of charge, from Gen. Harrison in person, in the face and almost in sight of the enemy. The General was with the regiment when the charge was sounded. As Johnson moved to the charge, the General started for the line of infantry, which was drawn up in order of battle. He had not gone far, before turning to me, (and to the best of my recollection, I was the only one of his Aids then with him,) he said, "pursue Col. Johnson with your utmost speed—see the effect of his charge, and the position of the enemy's artillery, and return as quickly as possible." Having executed this order as promptly as practicable, I met him on my return, pressing forward over the front of the infantry. Upon reporting that Col. Johnson had broke the enemy's line, that they were surrendering, and that their cannon was in our possession—he exclaimed, in an animated tone, "come on my brave fellows, Proctor and his whole army will soon be ours." Soon after this, an officer, (I believe the late Judge John McDowell, of Ohio,) rode up and reported that the left wing, at or near the crotchet, was fighting severely, and in great disorder. This communication was made in the hearing of the soldiers. The General contradicted the latter part of the statement in the most emphatic manner—but giving order to the next in command to push forward, he dashed with the messenger to the indicated point of conflict and confusion, and found the contest pretty close and severe. A portion of Johnson's regiment, owing to the impracticability of the ground for horse, had dismounted, and was fighting on foot, and mingled with the infantry, which had been to some extent the cause of the confusion. Order was soon restored, and the left wing closed to the front, (which formed the crotchet,) under the personal supervision of Gen. Harrison. In the meantime, some of our soldiers were shot within less than ten feet of the General; for the conflict was then sharp and animated, and continued for some time. With the exception of the charge made by Col. Johnson's regiment, Gen. Harrison was in the most exposed and dangerous parts of the battle.

It is due to the occasion to relate the following incident: The day before the battle, the army was impeded in its march by the destruction of a bridge across a branch of the Thames, up which it was moving at or near the mouth of the branch. Col. Johnson had been ordered to cross the stream at some mills, two or three miles above the mouth. The road led him by the bridge. A portion of his regiment had a brush with a party of Indians posted in ambush, on the opposite side of the Thames and its branch, and also under the thick covert along their banks, to dispute the passage of the stream and harass all attempts to repair the bridge. As soon as the firing was heard, the General hurried to the scene of action, accompanied by a portion of his family, of which Commodore Harrison, Commodore Perry and other officers, (I think Gen. Cass was one) in an open piece of ground near the bridge. Col. Johnson had passed, and a small portion of his regiment, previously dismounted, under the command of Captain Benjamin Warfield, and some Infantry which had hurried up, were carrying on the skirmish. Major Wood had been ordered up with a small piece of artillery. Commodore Perry urged Gen. Harrison to withdraw, as he was too much exposed for the Commander-in-Chief. If I mistake not, Gen. Cass united with the Commander, and offered to remain and see his orders executed. The General, with Perry and the residue of his suit, started off; but Gen. Harrison went but a few steps and returned, and retained his position near the cannon, until the Indians were dislodged and driven off, the bridge repaired and the army put in motion to cross. During this whole time, Gen. Harrison was exposed to the bullets of the Indians, being on horseback all the while. The Commodore afterwards remonstrated with him against this unnecessary exposure, observing, "that in open sea he could stand fire tolerably well, but there was no fun in being shot at by a concealed enemy." The General justified his conduct by saying, "the General who commands Republican volunteers, in whose ranks the best blood of the country is to be found, must never think of his own safety, at least until his troops become familiar with his disregard for personal danger."—Hardbilled itself has never denied Perry's courage. Chandler and Todd of Kentucky, and O'Fallon of Missouri, the other Aids of General Harrison at the battle of the Thames, are still living, and can give you additional facts, if required.

Although it is not in direct response to any part of your letter, I must be permitted to say, that my intercourse with General Harrison led the conviction in my mind, that he was a gentleman, a soldier, and a patriot, and I deplore most sincerely, the injustice attempted to be done him by a portion of that party with which I have always voted.

I am, sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. SPEED SMITH.

M. B. CONWIS, Esq.

THE LATE FIRE IN LOUISVILLE.—We are much rejoiced to perceive that the losses by the late fire in Louisville have been largely over-estimated—the Louisville Advertiser, which is generally very accurate in its facts and estimates, calculates the total loss at \$450,000, of which \$330,000 was covered by insurance, leaving \$120,000 uncovered, and a dead loss to the citizens. The sum total is made up of the following items:—Furniture, fixtures, and miscellaneous moveables, \$20,000; buildings, \$150,000; merchandise, \$280,000.

Although this is a severe blow to the prosperity of Louisville, and must fall with peculiar severity upon many individuals, it can retard to only a small extent the prosperity of its active and enterprising citizens. Indeed, we learn that preparations have already been commenced for rebuilding the "burnt district," and that all visible traces of the disaster will probably be obliterated early in June, and the buildings destroyed replaced by much more beautiful and substantial edifices.

☞ We have on hand, and will lay before our readers in our next, a very able letter from the Vice President to Lewis Tappan, of New York, declining to present to the Senate an Abolition petition, signed by 140 women.

We would whisper in the ear of the Lexington Correspondent of the Louisville Journal, that he is known. If we considered the bald nonsense which he has scribbled worth notice, we would give him a genteel skinning; but as we do not, we will suffer him to pass with this admonition—the next time he is admitted into a gentleman's house, let him not retail the private conversation of the fireside for the columns of a public press, as he did in one of his late letters. Such conduct is contrary to the usages of gentlemen, and, if persisted in, must exclude the violator of social privacy from their company.

The following is a synopsis of the Bill which has been reported to the U. S. Senate for the further regulation of steamboats:

1. Steam Vessels not allowed the privilege of enrollment or registry, without a certificate of inspection, and payment of the collector, if the vessel be under 100 tons burden, of \$10; if between 100 and 200, \$15; if between 200 and 400, \$20; if over 400 tons, \$30.

2. A compulsory, thorough, and faithful inspection of the hull, boiler, machinery, and all equipments of the vessel and engine, to be made by inspectors appointed by the District Judges, and to hold the appointment four years, unless sooner removed.

3. Inspectors empowered to examine witnesses under oath, touching the construction of the hull and engine, and touching any other matter of which it is their duty to enquire.

4. To discriminate between vessels adapted to lake and sea, and those adapted only to river navigation.

5. To inspect the hull annually, to test the boiler by hydrostatic pressure, semi-annually, and oftener if necessary,—may examine condition of the vessel on request of passengers.

6. To certify particularly the results of their inspection.

7. To determine and certify the maximum pressure to which the steam may be raised, not to exceed one third of the test pressure, and also the minimum height of water below which it may not be exhausted.

8. To notify when a vessel becomes unsafe to transport passengers.

9. To examine and license engineers, annually, and to revoke license for neglect of duty or misconduct.

10. To report annually to the Secretary of the Treasury, the number of Steam Vessels inspected, and the particulars of their equipments and condition, and particulars of accidents.

11. To receive from the collector of the district for the annual inspection of each boat and equipments \$20; for all other inspections of each boat during the year, \$15.

12. Steamboats to be tested at three times the pressure allowed as a maximum. Boilers to be provided with mercurial steam-gauge, thermometer, and glass water gauge, or a water clock protected from agitation and foaming, by a curb, having an index shadowing the height of the water. Gauge-cocks to communicate with a tube within the boiler. Boilers to have two safety valves of approved area, one to be inaccessible to the engineer, except to raise it, to be loaded by the inspectors at the maximum pressure; the other at half way between the maximum and the common working pressure.

13. The indications of the steam and water gauges, to be exhibited in view of the passengers, in a conspicuous part of the vessel, showing on a scale, the pressure of steam and height of water the engine is working under.

14. Hand force pumps for injecting water into the boiler on failure of the engine pump, or obstruction in the injection pipe.

15. The boiler rooms to be made fire proof inside by a lining of sheet iron, furred half an inch or more from the woodwork. The decks around the smoke pipes to be similarly protected.

16. Steamers to have two or more effective fire engines, double force pumps or rotary pumps, one on the fore-castle and another aft, drawing water by suction pipes through the bottom of the vessel, and hose to each to convey water to any part of the vessel. Also fifty buckets with bailing ropes attached; and axes; and two or more tanks on promenade deck, holding not less than 300 gallons, to be kept filled with water.

17. Lake, sound and sea going steamers to have an equipment of sails, and safety boats sufficient to carry all the passengers and crew; one half at least, in capacity to be life boats. River steamers under 15 tons to have boats at least to carry 10 persons; over 15 tons, boats to carry at least 20 persons.

18. Metallic tiller chains to be used instead of rope, except so much as passes round the tiller wheel; the chain to be capable of being disengaged at the stern; and a spare tiller to connect with the head of the rudder post.

19. At night a white light to be elevated forward, and a red light aft, the former twelve feet above the upper-deck, the latter three feet lower.

A steam-saw-pipe to be sounded every half minute in fogs or thick weather.

20. As a "rule of the road," steamers meeting "stem on," to starboard the helm and pass to the left; except that in rapid rivers, the ascending steamer shall have the preference of the inshore slack water and eddies; the descending steamer the preference of the current. Steaming vessels meeting sailing vessels, to pass to the windward.

yielding the course and giving good breath to the sailing vessels, whatever may be the direction of the wind.

13. Engineers to be of two classes, chief engineers and sub-engineers, to have license from the inspectors after examining into their competency and skill, sobriety and good moral character; none other to be employed. Every boat to have one chief engineer and a competent number of sub-engineers. Certificate of examination of engineers, and of inspection, to be posted on board.

14. Sea, sound and lake-going steamers not to carry gunpowder. Steamers on rivers entering into the Gulf of Mexico, and their tributaries, not to carry gunpowder except on iron chests, and not to be posted on board.

15. Any person putting on board of any steam vessel or sailing vessel, gunpowder secreted in other merchandise, disguised or falsely marked, and without information to the master, to be punished by imprisonment, and forfeiture of the powder.

16. Inspectors punishable for giving certificate without examination, or of certifying knowingly what is not true.

17. All duties enjoined by law, enforced by penalties.

18. For carrying excess of steam, or working the water below the point prescribed, penalty and forfeiture of wages.

19. Any person employed on board by whose negligence or misconduct the life of any person shall be destroyed, to be considered guilty of manslaughter and punished by imprisonment.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

PARIS, Jan. 18-10.

MANNERS AND LIVING IN PARIS.

The simplicity and unaffected grace, or rather goodness of Louis Philippe's family, is the theme of unvarnished praise among the American residents here. He has nine children. Without doubt it is a domestic circle of exalted virtue, conferring dignity upon station, rather than depriving any thing from it. Mr. BAYARD, the noble Envoy of the American churches in this metropolis of Europe, concurs fully in the general statement that they are honorably distinguished by their home-bred virtues above the generality of their class. While in England I attended divine service at the royal chapel several times. It is within 300 yards of the royal residence at Windsor Castle, yet the Queen and her suite, consisting, when I saw them, of her mother and maids, with their male attendants, drove up in state some 10 or 15 minutes after the service had commenced, causing a suspension of the devotions of both minister and people, as they paraded to the gorgeous looking "royal boxes," and of course producing more or less diversion. I was struck on the last Sabbath with the greater propriety of Mr. BAYARD, the worthy consort of the King of the French, who was running quite fast—she never fails to attend public worship somewhere on the Sabbath, rain or shine—when we reached the spacious entrance of St. Roch's, and in a moment after a plain carriage, not a whit more showy than Hedenberg's backs, with a single pair of fine black horses, a driver and one footman, drove up.

Two plain looking women of some 50 or 60 years got out, and raised an umbrella, walked to church. They entered the aisle unattended, where two or three hundred people were already on chairs. We followed on and were all promiscuously seated without notice. After the service the Queen and her companion passed out without form, speaking familiarly to several ladies as they met, and crossing themselves according to the Catholic custom at the door, not forgetting to drop a *douceur* in the hand of the old man at the foot of holy water. Being handed into the carriage by the footman, they were off in a moment, without so much as the sound of a whip.

The salary of the Queen of England in £900,000. That of the King of the French only £400,000. The donations of his court, out of her private purse, to public charities last year, are estimated at £13,000. I am assured that she makes frequent visits to the abodes of poverty and sorrow, and that she steadily visits the sick in the hospital once a month. I saw her myself on Monday with two ladies, at the dying couch of an old man who had expressed an earnest wish to see her. What a lovely grace is true humility! It dignifies and adorns royalty infinitely more than its coronet.—I confess that I never saw a more impressive exhibition of it.

The results of the recent elections come in encouragingly from the different sections of the Commonwealth. In many places the federalists were used up so completely, that they have scarcely ground to stand upon. Every where almost that we have heard from, Democracy has been gloriously triumphant—and we have now not a doubt that Van Buren and John will carry the State by 20,000 majority. Bank panics and bank pressures are too impotent to force the people into bondage. A day of reckoning is at hand, and the stern democracy of the old Keystone will put the seal of condemnation upon the whole batch of Hartford Conventionists, Bank Federalists and Abolitionists, with their superannuated and imbecile candidate, Mr. Harrison.

The reign of Joseph Riker, that commenced and terminated in glaring outrages against the liberties of the people, is not yet forgotten—and however much the buckshot federal party may endeavor to delude the people by forging and publishing falsehoods against the National and State administrations, they cannot succeed. There is too much intelligence in the hardy yeomanry of the country to be deceived by the wicked devices of the enemy. Van Buren, Porter and Democracy, is now the watchword—and under the broad banner of Republicanism we shall march gloriously forward to certain conquest and victory.

Carroll Volunteer.

SCUTTERNEAN VILLAGE.—A French paper states that accident has just brought to light an ancient scutternan village in the commune of Hernies, near Bayonne. During late heavy rains a considerable landslide took place, leaving an immense chasm, into which some of the young men of Hernies, with more courage than prudence, descended by means of ladders to the depth of about 30 yards. Great was their astonishment on finding themselves in the midst of streets bordered by cells and chambers, which evidently had been formerly inhabited. The streets are wide enough for a vehicle to pass, and the chambers, which are of different sizes, amount, according to the exaggerated statements, perhaps, of the explorers, to 100 or 1500. They were particularly struck by a winding staircase, which they ascended, and at length discovered that it reached the bottom of the tower of the church at Hernies, into which they soon made a way. In continuing the progress of their researches, the candles they had with them were extinguished by the foulness of the air, and they were forced to retreat. On reaching the spot where they descended, one of the party was missing. His companions, though without any light, returned in search of him, and discovered him fallen into a well 20 yards deep. They succeeded in getting him out, but with one leg broken, and nearly suffocated.

From the State Capital Gazette.

Our Prospects in the Empire State.—Are of the most cheering character, and calculated to inspire the democracy of the country with the most confident hopes of a brilliant victory at the coming contest. This State, we are confident, will give Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson an overwhelming majority—such a majority as will convince the opposition—we trust forever—that *wrong can never triumph over right*—and that the hopes by which they have been deluded, are but fanciful cobwebs, liable to destruction from every wind that blows. Nor is this state of things confined to the Empire State alone. Pennsylvania will take the lead in the onward march of Democracy—New York will follow in her glittering wake—and every State in the Union which is not irretrievably sunk beneath the polluted waves of Federalism, will join in the glorious shout of "good government and correct principles"—which alone can be preserved and sustained by the re-election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson. The town elections in the State of New York terminated last week. Our readers may form some idea of the great changes which have taken place by the following statement from a New York paper:

"The town elections that took place in this State last week have resulted gloriously for the cause of liberal principles. The democrats are in high spirits throughout the State. In Otsego county last year the federalists carried twelve of the twenty-two towns; this year they carried but THREE. This shows that the march of Van Buren is onward to a second term for the Presidential chair. At Utica, the election of Charter officers was held on Tuesday last, and terminated favorably to the democratic cause. In Clinton county the democrats have carried 8.5 of the ten towns—the last year the feds carried a majority of them. In Allegany county, the result is as follows: Democratic Supervisors, 19; Whig, 10; Conservatives, 1. Democratic majority 8. Last year, says the Livingston Register, the whigs had a majority in the board of supervisors. This year, it seems, the 'boot is on the other leg,' and free to spare. It is said that these counties heretofore were always the strong holds of federalism. Every thing looks encouraging to the final triumph of liberal principles. The Democracy of New York have every thing to encourage them on in the march of reform which they have already so nobly commenced."

THE PHILADELPHIA DISPUTED ELECTION.

The investigation into this disputed congressional election, was continued on Monday, at which time Mr. Ingersoll closed the testimony on the part of the democratic candidate. It appears from the brief review of the evidence given in the Pennsylvania newspaper, that two of the witnesses examined, were William G. Conrow and Ernest C. Smith, the former the whig return judge for Spring Garden, who signed Mr. Naylor's return, the latter the Chairman of the Whig Committee of Superintendence for Spring Garden in 1838. Both these gentlemen testified to their having learned from Mr. Bela Badger, at Harrisburg, in December 1838, that an addition of from nine hundred to one thousand names had been made to the Northern Liberties registry list, proved by other witnesses to have been confessed by John C. Gill. Mr. Conrow was asked in the course of his examination, whether he or any of the election officers for Spring Garden, in October, 1838, were sworn or affirmed according to law—a question which he declined to answer; and being desired to state his reason for declining, promptly assigned that he was not bound by the law of the land to give evidence which criminated himself. Mr. Ernest C. Smith afterwards swore that Mr. Conrow had informed him that not one of the election officers in Spring Garden was under oath or affirmation.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

TO ABOLITIONISTS.

The following beautiful paragraph, written by the Rev. Dr. Spring, one of the most eminent divines in the city of New York, should meet the eye, and be carefully read by every Abolitionist in the country. Coming as it does, from a minister of the Gospel, it should command, even from that infatuated set of men, a respectful attention; and teach them, if they are not already so far lost as to be entirely unsuspicious to the dictates of pure and simple truth, that their doctrines are wicked, and in direct violation of the holy ordinances of the gospel.—*State Capital Gazette.*

"Nothing is more plain to my mind, than that the word of God recognizes the relation between master and slave as one of the established institutions of the age; and that while it addresses slaves as Christian men, and Christian men as slaveholders, it so modifies the whole system of slavery as to give a death blow to all its abuses, and breathes such a spirit, that in the same proportion in which its principles and spirit are imbibed, the yoke of bondage will melt away, all its abuses cease, and every form of human oppression will be unknown. The Bible is no agitator. It gradually and amicably overcomes what it cannot suddenly remove.—Instead of carrying fire and sword through the world without the least prospect of advantage, it aims at making men holy and fitting them for heaven. It changes human governments only as it changes human character, and thus produces all those alterations which commend themselves to a mind enlightened by the truth and spirit of God."

ABOLITION CANDIDATE.—The following resolution, passed at a meeting of Abolitionists in the Western part of New York, shows which is the abolition candidate:—*Chillicothe Adr.*

"Resolved, That the Abolitionists, not consistently with their principles, vote for MARTIN VAN BUREN as President of the United States. But that they should, as we hope they will, give their united support to the election of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON! and that this meeting will heartily concur in any and every effort of the friends of the cause, that will promote the furtherance of this object."

Zoar, in Ohio, was settled by a company of Germans who put their property into common stock, with a patriarch at their head. They came over and purchased the township about 1820. One of the conditions of the compact was, that no one of the associates should marry until their affairs had arrived at such a state of maturity that the patriarch should think it expedient to remove the restraint. In the space of fifteen years they had built a town, cultivated gardens and fields, erected a church, mills, &c. Of school houses they had no need, for there was not a child in the town. A gentleman who spent a Sabbath with them in 1831 says, the patriarch, then about seventy years of age, read a portion of the Bible, and then delivered an address, in German of course. The music was very fine, and accompanied with all sorts of instruments. The company consisted of about two hundred and fifty men, and a still larger number of women. There was no reason to doubt that the agreement of celibacy had been faithfully kept; but about a year afterwards the patriarch removed the restraint, and was one of the first to use the liberty he had granted.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

HARD CHIEF.—Is it true that Harrison ever lived in a log cabin? He never did—from his birth he has been nursed in the lap of ease and affluence—born of one of the most wealthy and most princely, and aristocratic families in the country, he and his family, sons, and son-in-law, have ever fat tened in office, and at this time Harrison is one of the most profitable officers in the State—owner of one of the most princely estates in the West, extending for miles along the banks of the beautiful Ohio. As to his living, there never has been the day in his house, when his cellars were not only stocked with well racked cider, but with the best of brandies and old wines. As to log cabins, the only ones he has ever been familiar with, are those of his tenantry, of whom he has a goodly number.—*Ad. and Journal.*

GREENOUGH'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

A Washington paper says, that Greenough's splendid marble statue of Washington on horseback, is now ready for shipment from Italy. The old bronze statue of Jefferson, in the centre of the Rotunda, will probably be disposed of, as Mr. Greenough proposes to place his work where that now stands. A marble pedestal of ten feet is asked for, the whole expense of which will probably approach \$100,000.

HARRISON AND THE LAST WAR.—It can never be forgotten that GENERAL HARRISON refused to serve until the end of the war. He threw up his commission, and retired from all danger in the hour of his country's utmost need. The illustrious JACKSON gained all his laurels after Harrison had left the service. The resignation of the one, and the appointment of the other, was contained in the same order. It was issued by President Madison, in the midst of the war, and read as follows:

"Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, is appointed a Major General in the army of the United States, in place of Wm. H. Harrison, of Ohio, resigned."

This short paragraph, from the pen of President Madison, is the severest comment that could be made upon the military services of the present federal candidate for the Presidency.—*New Haven Register.*

There were (and I believe still are) two Lawyers in partnership in New York, with the particularly happy names of *Catchem* and *Cheetum*. People laughed at seeing these two names in juxtaposition over the door; so the lawyers thought it advisable to separate them by the insertion of their christian names. Mr. Catchem's christian name was Isaac. Mr. Cheetum's Uriah. A new board was ordered, but when sent to the printer it was found to be too short to admit the christian names at full length. The printer put therefore only the initials before the surnames, which made the matter still worse than before, for there now appeared, "*I. Catchem and U. Cheetum.*" *Merryall's Diary in America.*

The Wilmington, N. C. Advertiser expresses much exultation at the final completion of the great Railroad running from that city to the Roanoke river. This road is said to be the longest work of the kind in the world, being one hundred and sixty-one miles in length. It appears that only 214 miles of this road are curved, leaving the unparalleled amount of 184 miles of straight road, in a total length of 161 miles. The steepest grade on the road is 30 feet per mile.

Major Gwynn is the Engineer, under whose direction the work was constructed. On the 9th instant the first car passed over the entire line of 161 miles. It arrived at Wilmington from Weldon, at noon on that day, and the occasion was marked by a salute of 161 guns, and other demonstrations of public joy.

In the Boston Municipal Court, on Monday, Ransom Clark was convicted on a charge of passing counterfeit money. He is the only survivor of Major Dade's company in Florida. He was left for dead on the field, and was horribly mangled, but finally escaped. He formerly delivered lectures on the Florida war. His guilt in the present case was so apparent, the jury did not leave their seats; but he was recommended to the mercy of the court.

The affairs of Turkey have been managed in a wretched manner. It has been demonstrated that in a district which paid 1 millions in taxes, only 350,000 reached the treasury of the Sultan, consequently 3,550,000 were absorbed by rapacious Pashas or their hirelings.

The Chicago Censor says:—"General Harrison, the 'Hero of Tippecanoe,' 'the Old Soldier,' 'the Poor Man,' is all the cry of the Federal papers. Not a word have they to say about principles, however. But elect him, and we should have principles with a vengeance. How glorious would such a consummation be to the whigs! How loud would they rejoice!"

LATER FROM CHINA.—The arrival of the ship Albion, at New York, furnishes Canton papers of the 3d of December. Affairs remained pretty much in the same posture as they were at the last advices.—The Chinese ports have been closed by the Imperial Commission against all trade with England or Indian ships, although they were allowed to remain open for all others. A rumor was in circulation that they would be shut up entirely on the 6th of December, but it was not generally believed.—*Balt. American.*

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The Opposition papers, since the late demonstrations from England, are already blaming the Administration for its empty Treasury and defenceless frontiers, (as they choose to term it). The New Hampshire Gazette thus refreshes their memory in respect to certain late movements in relation to these defences and this Treasury:—*Globe.*

"The reflection which the writer in the Journal has seen fit to bestow upon the Administration for the present dilapidated condition of some of our forts and its defences, is not merited. The Administration has annually laid before Congress statements of their condition, and recommended plans for their improvement, but in consequence of the efforts of the Whigs in Congress to forward their schemes of 'protection,' not so much has been done of late as ought to have been, and would have been, had Congress provided the means. Every one recollects that in 1836, the Administration proposed applying the surplus fund, (twenty-eight millions) to the building of fortifications and increase of the navy, and that the proposition was seconded by the Democrats in Congress, but the Whigs wanted to buy up the States for the Presidency, and so they gave up the Treasury to plunder."

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM HIGHLAND.—We observe by a letter from a gentleman of Hillsborough, that a very large meeting of the democracy was held at Hillsborough, on Saturday the 21st ult. It states that there were upwards of two thousand persons present. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Hamer and several other gentlemen, whilst all were firmly united in the great principles for which the democracy are contending.—*Chillicothe Adr.*

A SALUTE FROM BUNKER HILL.—The Boston Post of Tuesday says:—"The democrats of Charlestown elected their candidates for Town Officers yesterday, by an average majority of one hundred and six votes!"

THE LADIES.—The only incendiaries who kindle flames which water cannot extinguish.

GEN. HARRISON'S THINKING COMMITTEE.—The Persian Ambassadors, when they visited a gay European capital, were invited to a ball, and when asked what they thought of the dancing, replied that it was very pretty, but wondered why the ladies and gentlemen did not assign their servants to perform such fatiguing exercises instead of doing it themselves.—*Pennsylvania.*

From the State Capital Gazette.

POLITICS AND POETRY.

The columns of the opposition press have been teeming so long with poetical nonsense, in praise of the Hero of Tippecanoe, that we think, by this time, the brains of the rhymesters must be nearly exhausted. Poor fellows! we have determined to take pity on them; and in order to aid them in keeping alive that poetical spirit for which they seem so peculiarly gifted, and have such an unbounded taste, we have prepared the following version, which will afford them a text for a 'New Whig Song.' They will now have an opportunity of testing awhile from their poetical labors, until the Harrison ditty we kindly tender to them, has taken the rounds of their respective papers:

Harrison's orders to Col. Croghan to destroy Fort Stephenson, and the answer of the latter.

HEAD QUARTERS, SANDUSKY PLAINS, July 29, 1813.

Col. Geo. Croghan—Sir: Immediately after the receipt of this letter, Abandon the Fort—the sooner the better. Set fire to the works, and provisions in store, And cross to the river's opposite shore; To head quarters repair, yourself and command, But if up the river you can't get by land, Take the highway to Huron—to be brief, I expect You to march with despatch, and be circumspect. WM. HENRY HARRISON

ANSWER.

Fort Stephenson, July 30, 1813.

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison—Sir: Your letter to me, I hasten to say, I received at 10 P. M. of this day; It orders me, sir, to abandon this place, And make good my retreat at a most rapid pace. 'Twas received too late to answer the end; Our lives, and our honor, we've resolv'd to end.

We've determin'd, good sir, from the boy to the man To maintain this place, and by heaven we can! GEO. CROGHAN.

*Col. Croghan at the time was only 19 years of age—a mere boy, but a brave one.

A CARD.

MR. J. CANDY respectfully announces to the citizens of Lexington, that prior to his leaving Lexington he will give a Concert for the benefit of his children, and earnestly solicits the patronage of all who can extend it towards them, as it is perhaps known that, under existing circumstances and pecuniary difficulties, it will be assisting them and him in a manner that will, at present, be of any great service to him. The concert will take place on Easter Monday, April the 29th, 1810. April 9—11

GARDEN SEEDS.

A LARGE SUPPLY of Garden Seeds just received and for sale at the Farmers' Register printing office, No. 21, Main street. War-ranted genuine. April 9—11

THE DISTINGUISHED RACE HORSE, ROLOPH.

Is in fine health and condition, and will make the present season, which has commenced at my stable, in Scott county, three miles south of Georgetown, immediately on the Iron Works road, and twelve miles from Lexington, 15 miles from Frankfort, and 3 miles north of Patterson's mill. Terms—FIFTY DOLLARS, the season for a mare. Good pasturage for mares from a distance, gratis. Great care taken to prevent accidents. For further particulars see bills. JOHN KILBEY.

April 2, 1810—11—11

LAW NOTICE.

ROBERT NELSON WICKLIFFE has resumed the practice of Law, in conjunction with ELLIS K. SAYRE. They will practice in the Fayette, Jessamine and Woodford Circuit Courts, and the Court of Appeals. OFFICE.—The office now occupied by E. K. Sayre, corner of Jordan's Row. April 13, 1810—11

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WILLIAM NATHAN—Whereas I have obtained an order of the Woodford County Court, at their April Term, 1810, to procession my land, fix my corners, and re-mark my lines—on Saturday, the second day of May, I will proceed, with the County Surveyor, and the Commissioners named in the aforesaid order, at the north east corner of the division line between the heirs of John Peters and Joseph Darnale, dividing the tract of land originally surveyed and patented in the name of John Nathan, from the lines of my land, and ascertain the corners of the same, and to take such testimony before the Commissioners as may be necessary to establish my corners and boundaries, and will continue the procession until the same is completed. WILLIAM NATHAN. Woodford county, Ky. April 7, 1810—11

SAMUEL OLDHAM, Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser, RESPECTFULLY gives notice to his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his

DRESSING ROOM from his old, well known stand, to the next corner above, immediately opposite to Mr. Brennan's Hotel, where he will be pleased to receive old customers, and all others having business in his line. As he has fitted up his Dressing room in a style inferior to none, having spared neither trouble or expense in rendering it complete, and as he intends to devote his usual attention to business, he hopes that the liberal share of public patronage heretofore extended to him, will be continued.

He also respectfully informs them that he has built in the rear of his Dressing Room, a splendid BATH HOUSE, which, if he cannot oppose in principle to the system of *bragging*, now so universally practiced, he would pronounce to be unequalled in Kentucky. Every thing connected with it is now in complete order, and he is prepared to furnish WARM, COLD and SHOWER BATHS on the shortest notice.

His FANCY STORE is as usual connected with his Dressing Rooms in front, where he is constantly supplied with every article usually kept in such establishments.

Among a large assortment, just received, may be found the following articles: English, German and French Colognes, Lavender and Rose Waters, &c. &c. Superior Bear's and Maccassar Oil; Antique do. Ladies' Brads, of every shade and description; Ringlets and Puff Curls;

A large lot of Curling Tongs; Gentlemen's Wigs, Toupees, &c.

A large lot of superior Razors and Razor Straps; Blackamoon Boards, Dominos, &c.

Hair, Clothes and Shaving Brushes, of the best quality;

Fine starched Bosoms and Collars, very superior articles;

A great variety of Stocks, Neck Handkerchiefs and Suspenders;

A large lot of Barbers' Shears;

TOYS, of every description, &c. &c.

Together with almost every other article kept in Fancy Stores.

Lexington, April 2, 1810—11

\$75,000—10 of \$20,000!

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

One determined by the Alexandria Lottery for Internal Improvements in the District of Columbia. Class A for 1810 To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. Saturday, 14th April, 1810.

D. S. GREGORY & Co., Managers.

1 Prize of \$75,000 dollars \$75,000

1 - - - 25,000 - - - 25,000

1 - - - 15,000 - - - 15,000

1 - - - 10,000 - - - 10,000

1 - - - 9,000 - - - 9,000

1 - - - 8,000 - - - 8,000

1 - - - 7,000 - - - 7,000

1 - - - 6,000 - - - 6,000

1 - - - 5,000 - - - 5,000

1 - - - 4,000 - - - 4,000

1 - - - 3,000 - - - 3,000

1 - - - 2,500 - - - 2,500

1 - - - 2,000 - - - 2,000

1 - - - 1,500 - - - 1,500

1 - - - 1,000 - - - 1,000

1 - - - 750 - - - 750

1 - - - 500 - - - 500

1 - - - 400 - - - 400

1 - - - 300 - - - 300

1 - - - 200 - - - 200

1 - - - 150 - - - 150

1 - - - 100 - - - 100

1 - - - 50 - - - 50

1 - - - 25 - - - 25

1 - - - 10 - - - 10

1 - - - 5 - - - 5

1 - - - 2 - - - 2

1 - - - 1 - - - 1

1 - - - 1 - - - 1

1 - - - 1 - - - 1

1 - - - 1 - - - 1

1 - - - 1 - - - 1

1 - - - 1 - - - 1

1 - - - 1 - - - 1

1 - - - 1 - - - 1

1 - - - 1 - - - 1

1 - - - 1 - - - 1

1 - - - 1 - - - 1

1 - - - 1 - - - 1

1 - - - 1 - - - 1

1 - - - 1 - - - 1

1 - - - 1 - - - 1

1 - - - 1 - - - 1

1 - - - 1 - - - 1

1 - - - 1 - - - 1

1 - - - 1 - - - 1

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber has on hand, a large lot of MEDICALS, which he warrants to be a good article. He also has one left hand pattern, that he would recommend.

Wm. F. BROWNING, Main-street, Lex.

February 7, 1810 G-ta 5.

COUGHS, CONSUMPTIONS AND SPITTING OF BLOOD.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY BARK is found to be the best article for healing the ulcerated lungs, stopping night sweats, and relieving the cough, that ever has been in use. Those who are afflicted, would do well to procure this medicine before it is too late. Certificates of many cures can be seen by applying at No. 19 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, where this medicine can always be obtained.

Price \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00. Principal office, No. 19, North Eighth street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia, or, 41, St. Clair street, New York.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

DR. HOLLAND'S

Residence and Shop permanently located, Reside in the future, reside permanently, at his house, at the corner of "short street" and Jordan's Row, the former residence of Dr. Walter Warfield, and recently occupied as a Boarding-house, by Mrs. Critchfield. His shop is now permanently located in the basement of the above place.

March 26, 1810 13-17

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has been for a term of years, THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in Scott county, Kentucky, upon the plantation of Col. M. Jones, V. P. U. S., within one mile of the celebrated Choctaw Indian Academy, and the Vice President's residence, and within one mile of the Turnpike road, leading from Lexington, through Georgetown to Frankfort, the seat of Government, and within from one to three hours ride to either of those places.

